



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

THE PRESIDENT entered his office with an entire misconception of its high and important duties, and has labored under that misconception ever since. No mortal man could make a personal investigation of the character of all the applicants for all the offices at the President's disposal, so as to select the best for all the different places; and yet Mr. Cleveland started out with that wrong idea and has carried it ever since. His selection of so large a number of improper officials shows that his adoption has deprived him of all time for any other business, and left him but little for pleasure. His whole term so far has been wasted on matters that should have been completed within three months after his inauguration, and the most of which should have been left to the members of his cabinet, whom he should have held responsible for bad appointments. Had he spent the time he has thrown away in his long and necessarily vain efforts to find the right man for every office within his gift, in endeavoring to impress upon the democratic members of Congress the importance of adopting the wise recommendations contained in his messages to that body, and in the recreation to which he would have then been entitled, and which every right thinking citizen of the country would have wanted him to enjoy, he would have benefited his country, his party and himself, and have created a desire for his re-nomination and re-election that would have overridden any declination on his part. As it is, that desire is confined chiefly to the men who suppose the value of their bonds and stocks will be unsettled by a change of administration, and by certain congressmen who are indebted to him for past favors and hope for more, but who will be the first to desert him at the next national democratic convention.

THE LEGISLATURE will re-assemble on Wednesday next. In order that it may prepare the State for the adoption of the liberal terms her creditors will propose for the settlement of the State debt, it should at once proceed to the passage of two bills, one imposing a stamp tax on all commercial paper over the value of twenty-five dollars, and the other providing for a higher license tax on the sale of liquor. Such bills would supply all the deficit required to enable the State to settle her debt satisfactorily and honorably, and would do so without any extra cost for collection, and with no trouble or inconvenience to those by whom it would be paid; and besides, the latter one would do more, as proved by the experience of other States, to promote the cause of temperance than all the local option and prohibition laws ever enacted. If the Legislature shall pass the bills referred to and then settle the debt, it will not only offset all its past delinquencies, but merit and receive the praise and thanks of a redeemed State and a grateful people.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS in the second congressional district are progressing by no means satisfactorily to the Mahoneites. Indeed the General's forces there are in such an undisciplined and insubordinate condition that it has been necessary for the General himself to proceed there and take with him his most efficient jackmen, ex-congressman Wise and congressman Bowden, to enforce that strict obedience to his orders so essentially necessary to the success of his plans. Things are not working well for the General now, and if the democratic majority in the Legislature will only act in accordance with the dictates of common sense he will soon cease to be more than an unpleasant memory.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Provincial Assembly of Nova Scotia providing for the annexation of that province to the United States. Nova Scotia herring, mackerel and plaster are very good things; but as this country has as much territory subject to it now as it can well take care of, its people would greatly prefer to get those articles cheap by a reciprocity treaty, than by the probably more troublesome means referred to.

If U. S. District Attorney Beaton was suspended for devoting two weeks of office hours of democratic speech making in Missouri, what should be done with Secretary Lamar, who has spent four months of such time in the preparation of a speech on Calhoun, an apostle of democracy?

HENRY GEORGE, Dr. McGlynn and others have started an "anti-poverty" society in New York. Unless Americans be ashamed to acknowledge their impotency, this society ought soon to be the largest in the world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1887.
In conversation with a friend a day or two ago public printer Benedict said he had removed seven hundred republicans from the government printing office in order to give their places to democrats, but had been forced to reinstate three hundred and fifty by the entreaties and demands of democratic congressmen. The fact that he had made this statement being mentioned in the presence of a democratic congressman from Virginia, that gentleman remarked he had no doubt of its truth, as he, himself, had used his influence to have two of the removed republicans referred to reinstated, and had succeeded. It is also said at the pension office that active and offensive republican partisans are retained

there at the request of influential democratic congressmen. In talking about these facts at the Capitol this morning an old-time democratic congressman from a Southern State said the blame was none the less the President's, and that if Mr. Cleveland were like General Jackson, both the public printer and the commissioner of pensions would soon be informed that they, and not members of Congress, were responsible for the management of their respective offices, and that unless they saw that the work thereof was done by efficient democrats, some body else would.

A Washingtonian, in talking to-day about Mr. Corcoran, said that notwithstanding all that gentleman had done for Washington, he doubted if there ever was a man who received less thanks from the people of the city. Continuing, he said there is hardly a city, or even a town, throughout the South that has not in some way experienced the benefits of Mr. Corcoran's unpublished charity. Mr. Corcoran and ex Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, one of Mr. Calhoun's colleagues in Congress, expected to have gone to Charleston yesterday to attend the unveiling of the Calhoun statue there to-morrow, but both were prevented by the indisposition incident to extreme old age.

As anticipated in this correspondence A. F. M. Billingslea, of Manchester, Virginia, was to-day commissioned as inspector of furniture of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, at a salary of \$3,000 a year and traveling expenses. A republican, who is in the city to-day, says the recent democratic defeat in Trenton, the first for many years, was occasioned by the refusal of the democratic Governor of the State to preside at an Irish anti-coercion meeting there. If that be so, Senator Sherman, who refused to attend a similar meeting here, has a bad show for the next presidency.

The congregation of St. John's church, the most money church here, are all agog, because they have just heard that Mrs. Whitney wished them turned out of the gallery of that church upon the occasion of the christening of her baby. It appears that she desired the christening at home, but that Dr. Leonard, the rector, objected unless she was sick. At her request it was then agreed that nobody should be admitted to the floor of the church except those holding tickets. Just before the christening took place she looked at the crowded galleries, and asked that they be cleared, as she knew none of the people there. This request the rector declined upon the ground that the people she saw composed the congregation of the church, who always had a right to a seat therein.

A gentleman here to-day who saw Sir Edward Thornton at the Clarendon Hotel in New York last night, says Sir Edward observed the usual English reticence about his business, but that when pressed, he intimated that he did not think the foreign creditors of Virginia would agree to settle their claims upon the identical terms of the Riddleberger bill. He hoped, he said, that Virginia would modify those terms in some particular, so as to render them acceptable to the creditors.

It is said to-day that ex-Speaker Keifer has positively declined to deliver the address upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Garfield statue here. But those who know Mr. Keifer best say wild horses could not keep him from making that address though he knows as well as any body else that none save himself wants him to do so.

It is understood here that there is a movement on foot, chiefly, as yet, among the soldiers element at the North, to make General Sheridan the republican candidate for the next Presidency.

The U. S. Supreme Court to-day, by a unanimous opinion in another case, practically decided the constitutionality of the interstate commerce bill.

Col. Fred Skinner, after having been kept waiting two years by promises of a consulate, was finally told by Secretary Bayard that he was too old to be appointed. The Colonel retired with his invariable grace, taking occasion however before doing so, to say to the Secretary, "Well, I am a year younger than Bob McLean, whom you appointed Minister to France, for we were at West Point together."

All the Virginia congressmen here last week have returned to their homes. While Representative O'Ferrall was here he bought a handsome house. Senator Daniel had bought one before.

Thomas G. Reames, postoffice inspector of mail depredations at Portland, Oregon, has resigned.

The President and a Second Term.

The St. Louis Republican's Washington correspondent, again referring to the Presidential nomination matter, gives the following: A story has come to the correspondent of the Republican significantly confirmatory of the conversation between the President and his Senatorial visitor. This story is to the effect that the President had quite recently prepared a formal letter to be made public, setting forth his views in regard to the second term in plain, distinct words, and unqualifiedly declaring that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Yielding to the earnest persuasions of his friends, he consented, however, to withhold the letter for the present, at least, if not to wholly abandon his intention of giving it to the public. This story is told on the authority of Col. Dorseimer, of New York, who was in Washington a few days ago. He told several of his friends while there, immediately after coming from the White House, that he had been shown the draft of a letter such as has been already characterized, and his advice was asked regarding the policy of such a publication. He said the letter referred also to length to the opposition of a certain element of the democratic party to the re-election of Cleveland, and the chance that this might defeat the ticket. After referring to this well known factor in the existing political situation, Col. Dorseimer says the President went on in his letter to say that he deemed it wise in view of these circumstances to withdraw his name from all consideration in connection with the nomination. He announced in unequivocal terms that he was not a candidate and suggested that some other leader who could command the united support of the whole party be selected as the standard bearer in 1888. Col. Dorseimer stated that he at once protested against any public use of such a letter as proposed. He told the President there was no need for him to adopt this step now, whatever might prove to be wise hereafter. He urged the President to abandon the idea for the present at any rate, and finally induced him to yield to his persuasions.

The war between the straight-out republicans of Norfolk county and the bolters from the regular convention held on the 14th inst., has not abated. On Saturday the bolters held a convention denouncing the Providence Convention as irregular, and passed resolutions calling for a nomination of a citizens' ticket, irrespective of party, and asking the democratic party to place three candidates on their ticket, they also to have three, and pledging their support to the same. The democrats will not accept this proposition, but will nominate a straight-out ticket.

Wilhelmus B. Conger, a well known merchant of New Orleans, has disappeared, under circumstances that lead to the belief he has committed suicide. He had been trusted with the settlement of his partner's estate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner will be the democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

It is reported that a daily journal devoted to Southern interests is to be established in New York.

Cajeno, the famous Yaqui chief, has been shot to death at Modana, near Guaymas, by the Mexican authorities.

Frederick M. Dearborn, a surgeon in the United States Navy, died in New York yesterday aged forty-five years.

J. B. Hereford, a brother of ex Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, died very suddenly at Union, in that State, Friday morning, of rheumatism of the heart.

Patrick M. Hennessy, formerly a wealthy merchant of Galveston, Texas, and sergeant-at-arms of the last State Senate, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for forging legislative vouchers.

A Mormon elder named Joshua Baker arrived in Chicago last Saturday with three women and eight children. He hailed from Oneida county, Idaho, and was on his way to Alabama. The family went to the National hotel, but the proprietor had his Elder arrested on the charge of bigamy. Baker gave bond in \$800 to appear before a justice of the peace next Thursday. Subsequently the elder, by registering his family under assumed names, secured rooms in another hotel.

Washington there were hundreds of bridal presents, and very many of them, as could scarcely otherwise be the case, were duplicates and triplicates, and consequently useless to the newly-married couple. But a number of friends inaugurated a new departure and sent their presents in the shape of twenty and ten-dollar gold pieces in sums ranging from \$50 to \$200. The couple, as was said, could take the money and buy just what they needed and what suited them.

A gloom was cast over Philadelphia society yesterday, by the news that Miss Annie C. Lesley, daughter of Mrs. James Lesley, had been accidentally shot and instantly killed at the house of a friend whom she was visiting in Brooklyn. Miss Lesley was especially skillful in the use of fire arms. With Mr. George Nichols, a son of the host, Miss Lesley had been in the habit of practicing with a pistol. While visiting at his father's house she resumed her pistol practice, with young Mr. Nichols. The pistol she was handling went off suddenly, lodging a bullet in her brain, and her horror-stricken companion beheld her sink at his feet in the agonies of death.

The wife of Dr. W. W. Wilson, a dentist, in Baltimore, has been suffering for the past four or five months from insanity. On Saturday afternoon during temporary aberration of mind, which was a result of sleeplessness, she committed suicide by first taking a dose of corrosive sublimate, then cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor, and then jumping from a back window of the second story. She fell through the outside cellar door into the cellar. Dr. Wilson attracted by the noise ran out and saw the terrible condition in which his wife was. He carried her into the house where she lingered until half-past one o'clock yesterday morning when she died.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Daniel Wren, a well-known Richmond detective and a brother of Jack Wren, died Saturday.

Sir Edward Thornton and Messrs. Braithwaite and E. O. P. Bouvier, the commissioners of the English bondholders, arrived at New York yesterday and are on their way to Richmond.

The truckers of Norfolk county claim that only a half crop of strawberries will be made, so severe was the frost the early part of this week. The prospect for a large Irish potato crop this year is excellent.

Reports from many sections of the State represent that the republicans are energetically at work to elect their nominees for the county offices in the election which takes place next month. Gen. Mahone, it is said, is busy himself looking after these local campaigns, and is using every effort to secure the election of his party nominees.

Wm. Randolph Smith, late clerk in the State auditor's office, who was convicted of embezzlement of funds while in that position, and sent to the penitentiary, died Saturday at his boarding-house, in Richmond. Smith was pardoned out of the penitentiary a few weeks ago upon the certificate of physicians that longer incarceration would kill him.

Rapid progress has been made with the printing of the Code since the Legislature took its recess, and nearly 800 pages are now ready. After its adoption the revisers (Messrs. E. C. Burks, John W. Riley, and W. R. Staples) will have to make the captions, marginal notes of cases cited, and index, and it will then be reprinted for the use of the public.

The schooner Thomas Thomas, of Tappanahock, which was loading with railroad ties for Philadelphia, sunk in Nomini creek on Tuesday morning 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. The crew just awoke in time to escape, saving only a portion of their wearing apparel and bed-clothing. The Captain of the schooner says had they slept twenty minutes longer the whole crew would have been drowned. The schooner now lies at the bottom of the Nomini in nine feet of water.

The flour-inspection cases, praying for an injunction to restrain the flour inspector of Norfolk from collecting his fees on flour brought from other States, was thrown out of the United States District Court last Saturday, Judge Hughes ruling that the amount involved being less than \$500 at the time the suits were instituted, they cannot be heard. This does not, however, affect the cases before the United States Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the inspection.

A STRANGE FIND.—A discovery of an extraordinary character has been made in the immediate vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., by workmen engaged in digging a cistern for the residence in course of erection for Mr. L. E. James. The men had excavated about two feet in depth when the tools struck against some hard substance, and upon removing the earth it was found to be of iron. It was then carefully dug around until discovered to be of about the dimensions of a coffin. The startling find was then completely exhumed and found to be a cast iron receptacle of weight sufficient to tax the strength of four men to lift, fashioned roughly to fit a corpse, the ends being only wide enough to accommodate the head and feet, while near the middle it is as wide as an ordinary coffin at the broadest part. On the upper face it pretty much follows the shape of the human body which it is supposed to contain, except that over the face and chest the surface is quite flat, being evidently the seat of the plates which act the part of lids to the novel receptacle. Screws or pins hold the plates in position, but the heads are so rusted that there is no way of opening it without bursting it in some violent manner. The outline is that of the receptacles in which some of the ancient kings have been found encased in some Oriental lands.

Dr. E. H. Marsteller, U. S. N., has been ordered to City Point to join the monitor fleet in James river, off that point.



TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The President and a Second Term.

St. Louis, April 25.—A special to the Republican from Washington says: "The disclosures as to the President's personal feelings have been received in such spirit by the press and people that he must see not even an official and authoritative declaration of a resolution not to go before the people for a second term can now arrest any popular inclination to his re-election. Realization of these substantial results, so swiftly following the publication of the special, leads some of the eastern papers to surmise that the telegram was deliberately put out from the White House as a 'feeler' of the popular feeling. This ingenious supposition is wholly fallacious. The telegram went to the Republican without instigation from either the President or the Senator with whom he talked. The President spoke freely, but upon the promptings of the moment only and without any special purpose, while the Senator recounted the conversation afterwards to personal friends without intending that what he told should go to the press. Without injunctions of secrecy in either case the story got rapid circulation, as a matter of such interest naturally would, and had been heard by quite a number of people before it came finally into print. It is possible the Senator may have misconstrued the words of the President or misled his friends afterwards in recalling the President's declaration by lack of preciseness in his own language. One significant fact in connection with the reported expression of the President's views has not escaped attention. No denial has yet been made by the President himself or even professedly at his direction. Col. Lamont has said he is 'quite sure the President has never said he would or would not accept a re-nomination,' but this is not a statement of the President's and does not even pretend to be for the President. That the President will not say openly to the public what he is reported to have said privately to a Senator in no manner changes the fact. The project of a letter to be given formally to the public this spring, which is reported on the double authority of Col. Dorseimer and Smith M. Weed, of New York, is not the only corroborative testimony. At least one member of the Cabinet has said again and again recently that the President neither wanted nor would accept a re-nomination. Of his disinclination, at least, there has been no denial, even within the past two days."

Mr. Davis's Reply to Gen. Beauregard.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Jefferson Davis has replied to the communication of Gen. Beauregard printed Sunday and advertising on the remarks of the former delivered at the time of the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Albert Sydney Johnston at Metairie Cemetery, in this county. April 6. The President of the late Confederacy says: "My remarks were unpremeditated, and under the circumstances it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact report. It seems, however, to have been sufficiently clear to be understood by the writer of the communication, who undertakes to reduce a quotation to plain language, and then in quibbling explanation of this plain language shows that he knew the true meaning of my remarks. If he did not I will aid his understanding by specially stating that in my opinion the only mistake of Gen. Johnston in relation to the battle of Shiloh was in not personally making the order of march from Corinth towards Pittsburg Landing, for which his large experience in the movement of troops peculiarly qualified him, instead of intrusting that duty to Gen. Beauregard, his second in command, and who had seen comparatively little service with troops in the field. If, in this way, as appears by contemporaneous statements, a day was needlessly spent in the march, it was a mistake with serious consequences. He follows with the bold assertion that I was mistaken in supposing the telegraphic dispatch had been lost in which General Johnston explained to me his plan of battle. To prove my mistake the emphatic announcement is made it is not lost. One might reasonably expect, after such a declaration, that the dispatch described by me would be produced, but instead thereof there is given a dispatch reciting the order of march from Corinth, and the assignment to positions on the field, and this is offered as the telegram now occupying our attention. A poor fulfillment of the hope suggested by the round assertion that the dispatch referred to by me had not been lost. In regard to the last dispatch I stated nothing new in my remarks of the 6th inst. Both dispatches were lost, but the one published was supplied from the original in the possession of W. P. Johnston. It gave the order of march and the general disposition of battle. The other, as stated, was in a cypher agreed upon between General Johnston and myself and only used on special occasions. The original, for obvious reasons, was not, therefore, to be found in his letter book. I shall not notice in detail the self-justification of the long communication under review, but will merely say that if General Beauregard was the author of the plan of battle; if he was present throughout with the troops who fought it; if he was on the field when Johnston fell; if the enemy had not been driven from point to point, and if General Beauregard throughout the whole day before, as well as after the death of General Johnston, did direct the general movements of our forces, and did after the fall of his chief actively press the attack so that the right and centre of the enemy began to give way in confusion after General Beauregard had assumed command, and if the order to retire was not given until after the attempt to make a concerted onslaught had been made, but which, as he states, was desultory, without spirit or ardor and failed

in effect, and if it was not until just before sunset that he ordered a cessation of hostilities—then many eye witnesses of good repute have greatly missed the important fact in regard to the battle of Shiloh and especially as to how a victory was well nigh won and how it was forfeited. Mere assertion will not rebut that mass of weighty evidence which has been adduced. I have no disposition to enter into this controversy, and did not mention General Beauregard either by name or official designation in my remarks of the 6th inst. He undertook to make plain as a reference to himself what might have been generally supposed to belong to some staff officer, but he knew the rightful owner, and claimed his own and proved that it could not refer to anything which happened on the field of Shiloh. It would have been more pertinent if he had shown that the order of march had not been the cause of delay in the arrival of the troops at the point of junction."

Foreign News.

VIENNA, April 25.—Startling rumors are current here of the discovery of anarchist plots to destroy the Opera House and numerous factories at Pesth. It is stated that the extreme vigilance of the police prevented the conspirators from carrying out their designs.

BERLIN, April 25.—Copies of the last number of the *Vie Parisienne* have been confiscated here on account of an illustrated article ridiculing the German Imperial family.

PARIS, Apr. 25.—Commissary Gautsch, in his second letter to Schnaebeles offers excuses for his failure to meet Schnaebeles; and concludes as follows: "The communication is so interesting that I am anxious to make it to you without informing the German authorities of the fact. I beg you to come alone to the rendezvous." Schnaebeles is a knight of the Legion of Honor. He refused a high German office in 1870 and was immediately expelled from Germany.

PARIS, April 25.—La France says that telegrams sent to St. Petersburg regarding the Schnaebeles affair, have been stopped enroute at Berlin by order of Prussia.

BERLIN, April 25.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the new Ecclesiastical bill passed its second reading in the form in which the Upper House approved it. The clause admitting certain religious orders into Prussia was approved by a vote of 230 to 117.

ROME, April 25.—Mgr. Cattaldi, Papal Prefect of Ceremonies, is dead.

VIENNA, April 25.—The reports of dissensions between the King and the Queen of Servia are semi-officially declared to be untrue.

BERLIN, April 25.—The tone of the comments of the press on the Schnaebeles affair and fresh rumors in relation to the arrest are causing alarm in Berlin.

BOURNEMOUTH, April 25.—The health of Mr. Daniel Manning has much improved.

LONDON, April 25, 2 p. m.—The stock exchange markets are quiet.

PARIS, April 25, 2 p. m.—The Bourse is dull.

BERLIN, April 25, 2 p. m.—The Bourse is firm.

A Desperate Character.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Charles L. Watson, the young man who became notorious a few weeks ago because he thought his missing wife and the murdered woman at Rahway, N. J., were one and the same, is again a prisoner at the Armory. Watson, after a hasty visit to Rahway, was undeceived about the identity of the murdered woman and when he came back to Chicago he made the unpleasant discovery that Mrs. Watson's disappearance was due to her admiration for a man named Davidson. He vowed that he would have Davidson's life as soon as he met him and provided himself with a revolver to carry out his vow. He, however, told some of Davidson's friends of his intentions and the proposed victim appealed to the police for protection. Before steps could be taken to disarm him, Watson met Davidson on Dearborn street last night, and proceeded to carry out his threats. He first slapped his face, but failing to arouse the resistance that he had anticipated, he reached around for his pistol, and would have used it had not an officer come upon the scene. He seized the young man and had him locked up at the Armory, where Davidson preferred a charge against him of carrying concealed weapons.

Death of Mr. Marr.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—James H. Marr, chief clerk to the First Assistant Post Master General died at his residence in this city at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Marr was born in Charles county Md., Nov. 10, 1810, and had lived until June 1, next he would have been 55 years in continuous service of the Post Office Department. He entered the service during the administration of President Andrew Jackson and Post Master General William T. Barry, of Kentucky, and has served under 26 Post Master Generals. In 1881 Congress increased the salary of his office \$500 per annum during his incumbency. He has been chief clerk to the First Assistant Post Master General since 1869.

The Chickasaw Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Judge Davis to-day delivered the opinion of the court of claims in the Chickasaw case in which the Indians claim over six hundred thousand dollars with interest by reason of alleged improper disbursements of Chickasaw funds held in trust by the United States. The case arises from the transfer of the tribe in 1837 and succeeding years from Mississippi to the Indian Territory, and involves a decision upon the legality under treaty stipulations of payments made in aid of the emigration. The court reaches the conclusion that the Indians should have credit on their accounts for the sum of \$240,169.58.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Apr. 25.—In the Legislature to-day the vote for U. S. Senator was Pasco, 20; Perry, 27; Bloxham, 26; scattering 6; Goodrich, republican, 18.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—William J. Vickery, of Indiana, has been appointed a fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office. George W. Morgan, of Arkansas, has been appointed chief of the preemption Division in the General Land Office.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The United States secret service officers here late Saturday night arrested two women named Mrs. Annie Kelly and Miss Ellen Barrett, who have been engaged in counterfeiting silver coins for a number of months. They were held in \$5,000 bail for examination.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Pittsburg glass packers are to make another effort to join the glass workers' union. Officer J. R. McMahon, who was wounded in the Chicago riots last May, is in a critical condition.

The evidence against Simmons, who was charged with firing the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, Cal., is said to be growing stronger. Advances from Des Moines say wide-spread discontent exists among shippers regarding the alleged perversion of the interstate commerce law.

The tug Fannie Blackburn, supposed to have been lost on Lake Michigan, has been towed to South Haven. Her crew had a thrilling experience.

The flag of the New York Produce Exchange is flying at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of the late Wm. D. Morgan, formerly a member of the Exchange.

The steamer P. Caland, from Rotterdam for New York, collided with the German bark Priscilla some days ago off the south of Ireland. The Priscilla lost her jibboom and began leaking, but succeeded in reaching Dover.

Wise and Mahone.

At Williamsburg last Saturday Gen. Mahone, Capt. J. S. Wise and Congressman G. E. Bowman spoke at a republican meeting. Mr. Wise announced himself as the man who had been elected Governor, but had been cheated out of it by the Anderson-McCormick arrangement. He seemed to take much delight in telling his colored auditors that white ladies in Washington were compelled to go to a colored recorder of deeds to ask for office, and when accepted were told to take their seats alongside of those occupied by negro females.

Much of Gen. Mahone's speech was devoted to the defence of the action of the county convention, over which there is a squabble. The following letter was given Mr. T. M. Southall, chairman of the republican committee for the town, with the request that he hand it to General Mahone before the speaking commenced in order that it might not be construed as an interruption. Instead of being delivered to General Mahone it was handed to Mr. Wise who, upon reading it, immediately tore it up, General Mahone never seeing it. The letter read:

General Mahone: Sir.—My Minister John M. Langston, in his speech here some time ago, said that you had in the city of Philadelphia, met a committee of extreme republicans, and before them defined your designs as to Virginia politics so far as they affected the negro, and that you then said that you pledged yourself to the removal of the two remaining legal discriminations against perfect equality. Is this statement true? Respectfully,
ROBERT T. ARMISTEAD.

Two furnace men employed by the Union Steel Company of Bridgeport, near Chicago, quarreled, fought and were discharged. One of them was a knight of labor, and a committee of that order called on the superintendent and asked that he be reinstated. The request was denied, and 200 furnace men struck.

Nervous Debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with testimonials in stamps for reply and books of particulars, World's Dispensary, Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE USUAL TREATMENT of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from cathartics, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Ointment is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient."

CANDIDATES.

(All notices under this heading payable in advance.)

Measure of Wood and Bark.
I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the office of Measure of Wood and Bark, subject to the primary election, May 9th.
ap25 tpe THOMAS RUDD.

Measure of Lumber.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Measure of Lumber, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.
ap25 tpe JAMES L. ADAMS.

Superintendent of Gas.
A CANDIDATE—I respectfully announce myself a candidate in the primary election, for Superintendent of Gas, and earnestly solicit the support of the people.
ap25 tpe WM. H. HANTZMAN.

Clerk of Gas Works.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Gas Works, subject to the primary election.
ap25 tpe R. THEO. COOK.

Auditor.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of City Auditor, subject to the democratic primary, May 9, 1887.
ap23 tpe E. F. PRICE.

Superintendent of Police.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Superintendent of Police, subject to the democratic primary, May 9, 1887.
ap23 tpe WM. DOBIE.

RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Police, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.
ap12 tpe E. I. PADGETT.

Clerk of the Market.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for re-election for Clerk of the Market, subject to the democratic primary election, May 9, 1887.
[ap23] JAS. W. SIMPSON.

Collector of Taxes Southern District.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector for the Southern District, subject to the democratic primary, Monday, May 9, 1887.
ap25 tpe S. K. FIELD.

RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the office of Collector of Taxes for the Southern District, and ask the support of the voters. Subject to primary.
ap12 tpe A. F. COX.

Collector of Taxes Northern District.
RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector of Taxes for the Northern District, subject to the decision of the democratic primary.
ap25 tpe JOHN T. HILL.

HEREBY announced myself a candidate for the office of Collector of Taxes for the Northern District subject to the primary election.
April 25 E. M. ADAMS.